

ford and Cambridge University crews occurred on the 7th April. The course was the regular Thames course—four miles and two furlongs, from Putney to Mortlake. The weather was very unpropitious. The air was filled with drizzling rain, a heavy mist overhung the river, while the water was decidedly shippy. There were but few spectators. The Cambridge crew were the favorites from the start, and won an easy victory.

The British Cabinet, after a thorough discussion, decided against formally establishing a protectorate over Egypt.

In the Lords Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary, stated that the Government was not prepared to send a military expedition to the relief of General Gordon. The latest advices from him were reassuring.

In the Commons the Secretary of State for War said it was not advisable to state the measures contemplated by the Government for the defense of the Nile provinces.

John Bright has been suffering from congestion of the lungs.

The Queen of Tahiti has gone to Havre on her way home. She dreads the journey through America on account of newspaper reporters.

The funeral of the late Minister Hunt took place at Washington, on the 8th April, with military honors. The pallbearers were Chief Justice Waite, Admiral Porter, Rear-Admiral Rogers, ex-Secretary Blaine, Senator Gibson, Judge Bancroft Davis, Judge Peabody of New York, and ex-Postmaster General James.

Everts predicts Robert Lincoln's nomination for President.

The New York *Herald* thinks Sargent's head is level by deciding to come home.

The deficiencies in the appropriation for the United States Courts, are estimated at \$370,000.

The *Daily News* Monmouth, Ill., special says: "The First National Bank closed its doors on the 8th April. The cause assigned is speculation by the cashier, B. T. O. Hubbard, whose deficit is estimated at from \$45,000 to \$100,000. The bank expects to resume in a day or two, as the stockholders are liable, and all are moneyed men."

The Oceanic S. S. Alameda, Captain Morse, arrived on Tuesday with dates to the 15th instant, two days later than the S. S. Zealandia. The latest foreign news items are given below:—

New York, April 14.—The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Reliance*, running between New York and Rio Janeiro, has been lost off Bahia with her cargo, including 7,000 bags of coffee. The passengers and crew are reported saved. She was built last year and was valued at \$350,000; fully insured.

London, April 14.—Advices from Berber make no mention of the fall of Khartoum. Bisharen Arabs are plundering in the vicinity of Berber, and the Governor asks that even a small detachment of English troops may be sent to the assistance of the town.

Suakin, April 14.—The meeting of the friendly Sheikh Morghant with the followers of Osama Digma failed to accomplish the desired object, which was to discuss the authority of Egypt and England in relation to each other, owing to rumors that the rebels had captured the Egyptian station at the fifth cataract, and that Khartoum had fallen into their hands.

Cairo, April 14.—It is stated that England has submitted proposals to the Powers for settling the financial troubles of Egypt. The proposed scheme contemplates the disbanding of Sir Evelyn Wood's Egyptian army.

London, April 14.—Colonel Magendie, in his report on the recent dynamite attempts, says the agent used was lignin dynamite, a substance made in America, and a manufacture which is not used in England. Pieces of the material have been discovered in paper wrappings which were marked "Atlas Powder Company," an American corporation. Clocks in the infernal machines are American, also the pistols. Lignin dynamite was the component of the infernal machine imported into Malta from Bavaria in 1881, was the agent of the explosions in the park at Glasgow, and in the office of the London *Times* in 1883, and it was the component of the machine found in Liverpool in April, 1883, and of cartridges found in Primrose Hill tunnel in January last.

Paris, April 14.—A statue of Gambetta was unveiled at Cahors to-day. Prime Minister Ferry, in an address, deeply regretted Gambetta's premature death, which had left a void nobody was able to

fill. The memory of deceased would never perish. The love of France was his ruling passion. General Compenon, Minister of War, rendered homage to Gambetta in the name of the army, which he said would never forget the part Gambetta played. Frenchmen would ever remember his words, teaching them to love their country to their death.

La Libertad, April 14.—An attempt was made yesterday to assassinate the President of Guatemala. He was slightly wounded.

Washington, April 14.—The attempt to manufacture a boom for Grant at Washington at the present stage of the political game is a dismal failure. The politicians all appreciate the hold Grant has upon the popular heart and they are equally alert to the fact that his nomination would be the most disastrous that could be made. For weeks past it has been well known here that Grant occupied the same relation towards Logan that Edmunds does toward Arthur. Grant's friends will not make a move until Logan consents to withdraw from the race, then if the ex-President can be put forward with any chance of success his champions will push him to the last ditch. A veteran Republican Senator speaking of Grant to-day said: "If he had remained in Illinois and kept his residence there, Grant would have been Blaine's strongest opponent; neither Lincoln or Logan would have been heard of. But Grant moved to New York and has lost his identity in the great Republican State of Illinois. He is a member of a stock-dealer's firm in New York, Grant & Ward. The firm is composed of General Grant, Mr. Ward and Fred Grant, if my recollection serves me right. At all events he is in a business which, although profitable in prosperous times, does not commend itself to people generally, and he has lost, in his change of residence and occupation, more than he can ever hope to regain in a political sense."

Cincinnati, April 14.—Coroner Muroff began the inquest on the victims of the late riot. He has selected thirteen cases, intending to let that examination cover the entire number. So far nothing has been elicited beyond testimony for identification of the dead bodies. The Coroner's jury will not make a searching investigation, leaving that to be done by the special Grand Jury, which began its duties this morning, after being charged by Judge Avery to make inquiry into the late riot, the burning of the courthouse and charges of corruption in connection with the jury that tried William Berner. Testimony before the Grand Jury was given privately, and all sworn to secrecy.

New Orleans, April 14.—*Picayune* specials report a cyclone in Mississippi this afternoon. The telegraph lines are prostrated.

Vicksburg, April 14.—There was a heavy wind and rainstorm to-day, blowing off the metal roof of the Congress, and several other buildings were damaged.

Shreveport, April 14.—One of the heaviest rainstorms for years visited the city this morning.

Ottawa, April 13.—Sir John MacDonall states that the Governor-General disallowed the British Columbia Chinese bill owing to its unconstitutionality. The bill imposes a heavy fine and imprisonment on ship captains for each offense of bringing Chinamen into the country while each Chinese emigrant was subject to a fine of \$100 on landing. Sir John says a more moderate tempered measure, having all the necessary restrictions without the same arbitrary objections, would have met with the views of his Government. Premier Smith of British Columbia at home said that on his arrival there he would call a special meeting and the Legislature would re-enact the Chinese immigration bill recently disallowed by the Federal Government.

London, April 13.—Earl Granville has received petitions from the Chambers of Commerce at Hongkong and Shanghai against the expected French seizure of Chusan for indemnity. Granville has advised the French Minister at London of England's intention to adhere to the Anglo-Chinese treaty of 1846, securing Chusan against occupation.

Earl Granville is preparing a circular to the powers, declaring that England is desirous of renewing a definite understanding in regard to Egypt, and of establishing future relations on an international basis.

Byron the dramatist is dead.

Wilmington (O.), April 13.—A vote for Presidential preferences, taken by the Republican County Convention, resulted as follows: Blaine, 48; Sherman, 37.

Salem (N.J.), April 14.—Garner's glass works and two buildings of Wm. Moran's

oil-cloth works were destroyed last night, and two other buildings damaged. The loss on the oil-cloth works is \$75,000; insurance, \$30,000. Loss on glass works, \$45,000. Several firemen were injured. About one hundred men are thrown out of employment.

Newark (N.J.), April 14.—The works of the celluloid Brush Company were burned to-night. Loss, \$200,000, insured. Several employees were badly injured.

Victoria (B.C.) April 14.—It is reported that Allan & Co., of Montreal, intend putting on a line of steamers between Japan and China and Port Moody.

Paris, April 14th.—General Millet telegraphed on the 8th inst. "Hong Hoa" bombarded for six hours. The Chinese offered no resistance, but evacuated, after setting fire to the town, which is now in flames. Part of the garrison fled to Phulang, and part to Dongvong and Then Hoa.

La Liberté publishes the conditions of peace between France and China which the French Minister is charged to offer the Chinese.

Pekin, April 13.—It has been stipulated that China shall accept a limited French protectorate over Tonquin. No demand for an indemnity has been mentioned.

London, April 13.—Advices from Suakin state that it is rumored that Khartoum has fallen, and that General Gordon is a prisoner.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14, 1884.

There never was a season in California that succeeded in being quite what was expected of it. Wet or dry, the cry is still, "so unusual at this season." It would be interesting to discover what the great average of people would consider normal atmospheric conditions for the four seasons. At present it is phenomenally wet. All the railroads are washed out at the South, and all the State pretty badly dragged, the farmers calling lustily that they have had enough irrigation from a above and can easily dispense with any more.

Our two law suits spin busily along; the *Sharon* case, the very ecstasy of unsavagoriness; the Colton case now taking an Easter recess, still hanging on the accents of the experts examining the late General Colton's accounts. The Colton trial transplants a whole piece of San Francisco life to little Santa Rosa in Sonoma County, a small world of attorneys and newspaper men, where Colonel Hoge, in his hours of relaxation, can be heard singing "Is this Mr. Riley that kapes the hotel?" and where there are sometimes sharp encounters of wits outside of courtroom controversies, of which this story is an example. The reporter for the *Alta* is a very bright man and Hall McAllister is a very brilliant lawyer and court room man, but on this occasion he permitted his suavity to be ruffled and suffered in consequence. The Bohemian Club was being discussed and someone asked the *Alta* correspondent if it belonged to the Club. He said it did not, when Hall McAllister commented with some contempt, "He thought all the newspaper reporters belonged to the Bohemian Club." Without the least resentment apparent in his tone the *Alta* man promptly answered, "I believe they did at one time and that the social tone of the Club was very pleasant, but lately a lot of beggarly attorneys have got in there and spoiled everything." Another score for the Fourth Estate, as Macaulay called the Press, was made by Hugh Barker, city editor of the *Evening Bulletin*. It was during the opera season and all the men were in the foyer when one of Charles Crocker's sons, rather a lumbering young man, strolled up to Burke and said, "You're a reporter aren't you?" "No," said Burke calmly, "I'm a printer." "Sometimes help the boys out, eh, Hawa?" Completely nonplussed, young Crocker could only repeat inaudibly, "I thought you were a reporter." "Who are you?" asked Burke promptly. "Oh, Fred Crocker," said the youth somewhat surprised. He was accustomed to see the name carry weight even where his face was not known, but Burke pursued, "Been here long; any relation to Crocker the stationer down on Bush street?" and without waiting for his questions to be answered, he turned on his heel and strolled away.

Around the wars in the Soudan and Tonquin are on such wild territory that trustworthy reports are late in coming and usually unsatisfactory when they come. It is more interesting to watch the actions of the Governments. That England should have given up all preparations for a summer expedition across the desert, and should also have in contemplation a circular to the Powers, looks as though she intended to leave Gordon to struggle away and turn Mohammedan if he pleases, while she informs herself as to what she can depend upon from the Powers, and which Power it will be this time who will join her in the dual protection and dual responsibility scheme, limited, that she entered into with France in 1878 and from which France has withdrawn in such disgust. France's determination to indemnify herself for the expenses of the Chinese war may bring her into another diplomatic collision with England who will not brook any interference with her Asiatic plans, whatever she may be on the brink of incurring to solve the Egyptian puzzle. Since Bismarck finds it necessary to pass to print that he does not know how he should manage to wrestle with the intricacies of German government if it were not for the assistance of the Emperor, it is fair to infer that poor old William is in a bad way. He is certainly extremely ill and many people believe that he is in his dotage.

Apologies of Germany and our little misadventure at her court, a tabulated statement of exports published a short time ago, very much reduces the magnitude of the pork agony. The annual importation into Germany of hog meats, actual meats, which are the only products forbidden by the German Government from America, only amounts to about a million and a half dollars, while lard and other American hog products not forbidden by the German Government to \$50,000,000 annually.

Presidentially the Blaine boom is made the most conspicuous, but the Republican dark horse has not yet been picked out of the field. Judge Field is supposed to be posing in that character among the Democratic pools, while Thurman and Bayard and jokingly, Tilden, are Democratic favorites. The outcry about the sorry condition of our navy is kept up steadily. The evident English intention of taking possession of the Panama canal as soon as it is finished somehow brings up the question of defence in every one's mind. The boastfulness of Chili in respect to her iron-clads and the facility by which our coast defences both on the Atlantic and Pacific sea-board could be set at naught by almost every existing power, are calculated to encourage the Government to lift the marine defence, question beyond the solution of private enterprise, and bring our war ship at least twenty years nearer the present standards of construction.

The New Yorkers have had a mild slickens scare over the dumping of saw-dust from the mills on the upper Hudson, and the injustice of the necessary dredging expenses has come before the New York Legislature, apropos of which we hear that the volume of the Hudson grows yearly smaller, and its channel narrower and smaller.

Friends of cremation will be glad to learn that a grand jury at New Orleans condemning the method of burial in the ground which prevails there, earnestly recommended a public crematory.

The bill to increase the salaries of United States Judges carressed with one hand and struck with the other, the amendment prohibiting Federal Judges from appointing their relatives within the degrees of first cousin to positions in the Courts, but the increase of salary was needed, ability should at least be paid what it could learn, and at the existing rates of compensation things looked as if for obvious reasons, talent would no longer consent to go upon the bench. The exclusion of relatives might hit one or two San Francisco Judges quite hard.

Now that the opera has left us we are reveling in legs, that is there is a perfect master piece of ballet on at the California, and old and young flock to be amused by it, each in their own way. The *Wasp* had a cartoon of the typical bald-head, on Saturday which was a triumph of the best sort of caricature.

The *Wasp's* relentless ridicule of Mike de Young's social inspira-

tions was no doubt prompted, in a large measure, by Mr. Macfarlane's recollection of the *Chronicle's* cowardly, uncalled for and persistent abuse and slander of the Islands, the Island people and the Islands' commercial interests. Whatever motive prompted the sitting down upon which Mr. de Young's foolish and boorish social attempt received from the *Wasp*, it has immensely pleased the San Francisco public. The last number of the *Wasp* was the third which has sold at premiums ranging from two bits to two dollars a copy. Last Saturday the news-boys were early in line and bought up the entire edition as soon as the *Wasp* office was open.

We have rumors up here of a change in the Hawaiian Hotel. If, as we are informed, the hotel is now to be run as a first-class resort place, the change is exactly in the line that policy and the era of pleasure travel to the Islands now setting in would dictate. Already the Islands are talked of here as the objective point of pleasure trips proposed by scores of our most prominent people; many of our fashionables being already booked for early passage Honolulu-ward. As to Eastern tourists it now looks as if with them a trip to California as naturally includes a run down to the Islands as it does a run up to the Yosemite.

COMRADE.

PARIS, March 27, 1884.

Cæstor and Pollux, was the familiar sobriquet given to Messrs. Thiers and Mignet. Only in death they were divided. Both were from Provence. Their prototypes were said to like horse-rearing and boxing sports that never entered the heads of either Mignet or Thiers. The former was an editor and historian; to these Thiers united the politician and statesman. Both graduated at Aix for the Bar, and it was while reading for it, that they swore eternal friendship. They practiced at the Bar for eighteen months and then came to Paris to seek their fortune in 1822. They were poor and resided in the alley Montecucien, where they rented two back rooms on a fourth story, a rickety old deal table was their writing desk. When they had money they indulged in the extravagance of a dinner at twenty-three sous; when there was no corn in Egypt, they observed Lent, though that festival had long been passed by the anniversary.

Mignet soon became editor of a newspaper where he displayed, though very young, solidity, determination, and promptness of decision. He was ardently attached to the liberal principle, of 1789; he detested the Bourbons and found in Talleyrand an admirer, an encourager, and a protector.

He has died in his eighty-eighth year; he was the senior Academician, having been elected in 1836. Victor Hugo now succeeded to that honor, by right of his election in 1841. Mignet was the type of a perfect gentleman in thought, conduct and dress. His hair seemed to be black and rather than white; he was silent and cold, and with his blue necktie and white spots, his smartly rolled up cane umbrella, faultless hat and tight-buttoned coat, he looked as if he were a *gentleman*. He was not a fop; he was not made up like General Changarnier of whom it was said, if you touched he would fall to pieces. He told old stories so as to make him as charming as if new. Yet that modest gentleman, whom Dumas said, he might make love to, was a lady in a drawing room, despite his years, without being ridiculous, signed the protest, and so staked this head, against the *Ordonnances* of July, 1830, and which killed and buried the Bourbon.

Mignet in early life was jilted by an Italian lady, but instead of tearing his heart with his nails, as did the poet Musset, who experienced a similar calamity, he said to himself, "since passion makes me suffer, I shall put an end to passion." Then he arranged his life for the passion of literature. He occupied apartments in a house owned by Thiers and where he died calmly as an infant falling asleep, in the rue d'Amboise. Every day his knife and fork was laid, though he was rich, at Thiers' table, and his absence would be regarded as a calamity. He was the guide, philosopher and friend for Thiers, though ever resting in the wings of public life. He liked youth, Spring, literature and the Author